United Nations A/59/566

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 92 (b)
Training and research

United Nations University

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The overarching goal of the United Nations University (UNU) is the advancement of knowledge in areas relevant to addressing global issues of human security and development. As an international community of scholars, UNU strives to be a think tank for the United Nations system, a bridge between the United Nations and the international scientific community, a builder of capacities (particularly in developing countries) and a platform for dialogue and new and creative ideas. The special nature of UNU is that it not only combines research, policy studies and teaching, but also brings to this work a global perspective that incorporates both theoretical and practical approaches.

Rather than attempting to provide an exhaustive account of the University's work, the present report focuses on selected key topics, activities and programmes achieved by UNU in 2003 and 2004. These include UNU participation in key conferences and international events, its various research programmes, and its interaction with the United Nations system.

* The present document was submitted late owing to the need to collect updated information.

04-60331 (E) 231104

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–2	3
II.	Contribution to United Nations conferences and other international events	3–8	3
III.	United Nations standing processes and the United Nations University	9	4
IV.	United Nations University research programmes	10–18	4
V.	Coordination and interaction within the United Nations system	19–27	7
VI.	Conclusion	28	9

I. Introduction

1. The present report should be read in conjunction with the report of the Council of the United Nations University (UNU) on the work of the University in 2003[1] — which contains a comprehensive section on the interaction between the University and the United Nations system — as well as with General Assembly resolution 57/267 of 20 December 2002, in which the Assembly requests the Secretary-General to encourage other bodies of the United Nations system to utilize more fully the capacity of the University for mobilizing a worldwide network of applied policy researchers to assist the Organization, through research and capacity development, in resolving the pressing global problems of the day.

2. The mission of the University, as set forth in its Charter, is to contribute, through research and capacity-building, to the resolution of pressing problems that are of concern to the United Nations. It thus plays five basic roles: as an international community of scholars; as a bridge between the United Nations and the international academic and research community; as a think tank for the United Nations; as an instrument for capacity development; and as a platform for dialogue. These are highlighted in a UNU document on strategic directions which articulates the vision to make UNU a more effective research and capacity development organization that makes relevant, timely and beneficial contributions to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations. Within this overall framework, enhanced relations with the United Nations, while preserving the autonomy of the University, is a key policy objective of UNU.

II. Contribution to United Nations conferences and other international events

3. The University has been closely involved in substantive work in support of major United Nations conferences. UNU has undertaken special policy studies that were made available to the preparatory bodies of United Nations conferences and/or to the conferences themselves. The University has also organized special events related to themes raised in United Nations conferences or has initiated work related to their follow-up.

4. In addition to undertaking its ongoing agenda of research, capacity development and dissemination activities, UNU actively contributed in 2003 to several major international events held in Japan. These included the Third World Water Forum (March), a Wilton Park Conference (September), the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (September/October) and the Asia Regional Conference on the World Summit on the Information Society at Tokyo (December).

5. During the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, UNU played an important role in organizing a number of sessions at the Third World Water Forum; experts from the environment and sustainable development programme and the UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) led or participated in discussions at those and other sessions, and UNU Rector Hans J. A. van Ginkel chaired an opening plenary meeting and delivered a keynote address on emerging water issues.

6. UNU also contributed to the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society at Geneva in December 2003. UNU promoted the theme of software for development, focusing on the work of UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU-IIST), the UNU-INWEH Water Virtual Learning Centre and other e-learning projects. During 2004, UNU continued to participate in regional and subregional preparatory meetings related to the 2005 World Summit on the Information Society in Tunisia.

7. In February 2004, UNU also participated in the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at Kuala Lumpur and organized a number of academic side events designed to assist developing country delegates to the conference. In late August, UNU, together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), organized an international conference on globalization and intangible cultural heritage: opportunities, threats and challenges in Tokyo. UNU also organized a number of follow-up workshops related to the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development in cooperation with the Tokyo African diplomatic corps.

8. The United Nations University Centre in Tokyo and the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) at Yokohama have organized the U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series, a forum that presents eminent thinkers and world leaders speaking on challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century. In 2003-2004, five U Thant Distinguished Lectures were presented in Tokyo to large and broadly representative audiences: three by Nobel laureates (Ahmed H. Zewail, 1999, Chemistry; Peter C. Doherty, 1996, Medicine; Shirin Ebadi, 2003, Peace); and two by serving or former heads of state (Jimmy Carter, United States of America, and Tarja Halonen, Finland).

III. United Nations standing processes and the United Nations University

9. UNU provides continuous support for the efforts of the Second Committee of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to enhance their interaction with experts and with knowledge-related institutions in order to enrich and deepen the substance of their policy deliberations. One recent example of the University's involvement was its participation on 20 September 2004 at the Summit of World Leaders for the Action against Hunger and Poverty, which brought together 300 delegates, including 50 heads of state, at which it circulated the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) study on *New Sources of Financing Development: Funding the Millennium Development Goals*. Following this, Rector van Ginkel and UNU-WIDER Deputy Director Tony Addison, took part in a discussion on finance for development at the Second Committee meeting, on 13 October 2004.

IV. United Nations University research programmes

10. To ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations wherever possible are guided by in-depth analytical research, UNU mobilizes a global network of researchers for projects that bear directly on some of the core mandates of the United Nations. The research, capacity development and dissemination work

of the University deal with a variety of issues, which as a whole fall under two generic themes, namely, peace and governance and environment and development and their interlinkages. Specific activities and projects are selected on the basis of the relevance of the topics to United Nations objectives, the nature and scale of the human impact and the extent of the problems, the relevance of the issue to developing countries, and the value that UNU can add. The following examples drawn from recent activities represent a selected sample of the UNU démarche.

11. **Post-conflict peace-building and democratization**. Peace agreements by themselves mark only the first stage in bringing back peace and prosperity. War-torn societies are characterized by a traumatic dislocation of economic, political and social relations. Rebuilding civil society is crucial to establishing and consolidating democracy. The long, rich and often troubled experience of the United Nations in fostering the development of democratic habits, practices and institutional arrangements shows persistent challenges that must be confronted.[2] An immediate and urgent challenge is the promotion of democratization in the Middle East. A UNU study[3] concludes that external actors should apply fewer sticks and more carrots — sticks antagonize the population, radicalize some segments and can trigger violence that derails democratization. The timing of elections is also crucial in determining whether they help to consolidate or sabotage efforts at democratization.

12. **Peace and development**. A UNU study[4] draws special attention to the pernicious effects of war and civil conflict in poor countries which cause much more profound and long-lasting damage to taxation, revenue raising and fiscal management than usually recognized. Another study[5] shows that spatial disparities — geographical variations in living standards and human development — have been rising and draws attention to their potential, when aligned with political and ethnic tensions, to undermine social and political stability. Greater efforts will need to be made to ensure more equitable allocation of infrastructure and public services so that the benefits of economic growth permeate to the poor households located far from the main centres of economic activity.

13. **Humanitarian commitments**. A UNU study[6] calls for a reappraisal of the legal, political, normative, institutional and conceptual frameworks through which the international community addresses refugees and displacement. Refugee flows are a source of transnational conflict through causing instability in neighbouring countries, triggering intervention, and sometimes providing a base for the rise of warrior refugee communities within camps that can form the source of insurgency and armed resistance. Dispossessed, aggrieved and rootless populations can also be a breeding ground for radical political movements and terrorist groups. The management of refugee movements and the protection of displaced people should be an integral part of conflict settlement, peacebuilding and regional security.

14. **Natural disaster management**. UNU has embarked on a programme for catastrophic flood risk reduction in Asia-Pacific through a comprehensive approach of hazard and vulnerability reduction.

15. **Achieving the Millennium Development Goals**. UNU studies[7] show that the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals will require greater attention to pro-poor economic growth and to channelling resources to the large number of people on the margins of mainstream economic life. Lack of adequate human, technological and institutional capacity is a major impediment to achieving the safe

drinking water and sanitation goals in developing countries. To help overcome this obstacle within the time frame for the Millennium Development Goals, UNU and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs have developed the Water Virtual Learning Centre, an adult, distance-education programme directed at the current generation of managers, scientists and policy makers. Zinc deficiency is an important cause of the higher morbidity and mortality rates among impoverished children, contributing to impaired growth and development. A collaborative UNU report[8] shows that up to one fifth of the world's people lack sufficient zinc in their diet and that an estimated one third live in countries considered at high risk of zinc deficiency. Interventions to improve zinc status show promise as a relatively low-cost means of improving the health of children, and possibly their chances of survival, in poor countries. A UNU study[9] recommended vital changes to international law to protect the valuable ancient knowledge about medicinal and other uses of plants by indigenous peoples. At present, they are caught in a legal catch-22 requirement that, in order to protect their secrets, they must put them in the public domain for all to see.

16. **Sustainable development**. UNU has been working, both through a number of specific projects and through the work of the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA), on promoting, developing and evaluating land management strategies that advance sustainable management in Africa, especially in relation to issues of agrodiversity, land conservation, forest management and water quality protection. UNU has organized a number of workshops in order to enhance the capacity development of research and scientific institutions in East Asia. The goal is to help these institutions to better understand and monitor the following problems: pollution coming to coastal areas from land-based sources and the status of different mountain and forest systems in relation to pressures from global change. A UNU study[10] shows that rigid command-and-control approaches to environmental compliance by industry lead to high costs and widespread undercompliance. Instead, developing countries can achieve large savings and improved compliance through such economic incentives as low-interest financing for environmentally friendly industries and supportive market mechanisms. UNU has begun execution of a project initiated by the Global Environment Facility on the sustainable management of natural resources in the High Pamir-Alai Mountains in Central Asia. A UNU study[11] alerted the world to the growing negative environmental impacts of computers. The materials and energy-intensive production process, greater adoption of personal computers worldwide, plus the rapid rate at which they are discarded for newer machines, add up to growing mountains of garbage and increasingly serious contributions to resource depletion, environmental pollution and climate change. Government incentives are needed worldwide to extend the life of personal computers and slow the growth of high-tech trash.

17. **Human rights**. Human rights violations are often particularly severe in societies undergoing major political, social and economic transformations. A UNU study[12] reaffirms the priority of human rights practices in transition societies not only because of their intrinsic value, but also because of their "multiplier" effects on democratization, economic development and conflict resolution. Another UNU study[13] concludes that justice and accountability are integral not impediments to attaining peace and stability.

18. **Partnerships**. Reinforcing and extending the philosophy of the Global Compact Initiative, a UNU study[14] urges businesses to assume responsibility for the

consequences of their operations on society, including the complex challenges of unintended side effects and complicity, by conducting impact assessments of possible human rights abuses, environmental damage, displacement of people and reduced soil fertility caused by pesticides, etc.

V. Coordination and interaction within the United Nations system

19. The University continues to give high priority to enhancing its interactions with the United Nations. Informal substantive consultations and information sharing between the Rector and the senior academic staff of UNU and United Nations senior officials now take place routinely. The same pattern characterizes interactions at the working level. Extensive interactions also take place between UNU and the Strategic Planning Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. The head of the Unit attends the sessions of the UNU Council on behalf of the Secretary-General and maintains ongoing working relations with the UNU office at United Nations Headquarters. Such close ties have been of great benefit to UNU, as they have facilitated the identification of areas of cooperation between the Secretariat and the University.

20. Coordinating and rationalizing research activities within the United Nations system can help to meet the important goals that have been identified in the outcomes of the major global conferences, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The Rector of UNU, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, has been convening an annual research and policy dialogue at Geneva among the research institutions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In 2003, the fourth Geneva dialogue focused largely on refugees and human rights in societies in transition. In 2004, the fifth Geneva dialogue focused on new security threats and disarmament; good governance and reconciliation in post-conflict situations; and freshwater and coastal water management.

21. These multilevel and ongoing contacts are especially useful to the University in defining the general directions of its long-term programme of research and capacity development and in its biennial programme planning. They have enabled UNU to focus more effectively on matters of immediate concern to the United Nations and to enhance the policy contents and relevance of its studies while maintaining their academic excellence.

22. All in all, in 2003 and 2004, UNU collaborated with about 40 organizations in the United Nations system, from policy and operational to research and specialized agencies, in implementing its activities. Many officials of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions participate in the research work of different parts of UNU as well as in conferences they organize. The types and extent of cooperation vary widely. UNU continues to explore ways and means to strengthen its connection to the United Nations system of organizations by enhancing existing links and forging new cooperative relationships.

23. Since all 2003, UNU has made a point of showcasing the work of its Research and Training Centres and Programmes at the United Nations Secretariat. Between November 2003 and November 2004, a total of 13 panel seminars were organized,

featuring UNU research on topics as varied as "The Globalization of Human Rights", "Regional Security — A Path to Better Global Governance?", "Wider Perspectives on Growth, Inequality and Poverty" and "WTO and the challenges for trade-led growth". These panels are a good complement of other public events, such as book launches, around the world as a way to disseminate the work of the UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes, and to raise awareness on global issues.

Meetings of United Nations senior officials in the economic and social fields

24. Through the Rector, the United Nations University has input into the meetings of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). These enable UNU to stay informed of the changing policy concerns of the Organization that require independent and new thinking and to identify research topics for inclusion in the UNU programme that could serve to maximize the University's contributions to the work of the United Nations system. For the future, a better participation in the High-Level Committee on Programmes of CEB is destined to improve the input of UNU on the agenda of CEB.

Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs

25. UNU has been fully involved in the activities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs from the time of its inception. Besides regular participation in Committee's deliberations, including the elaboration of consolidated proposals to the Secretary-General and the preparation of reports to be submitted to the central intergovernmental organs, UNU has developed and submitted specific inputs for a number of Committee projects. The good cooperation existing between UNU-WIDER and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat is a testimony of the fruitful involvement of UNU with the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs.

Cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

26. The University has collaborated with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in organizing annual conferences on "globalization with a human face". The 2004 conference focused on the preservation and promotion of intangible cultural heritage.

27. The project on sustainable land management in drylands is a unique collaboration between UNESCO, which pioneered arid land studies in 1956, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), an organization that emphasizes dry land agriculture, and UNU, which conducted desertification research from 1976 to 1984. The project seeks to facilitate the transfer of experiences from one country or region to other similar environments. An international workshop held at Tashkent in August 2003 brought together a multidisciplinary group of experts and various institutional partners, including ICARDA and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment programme. This meeting highlighted the urgency of needs in developing countries for capacity-building and cohesive strategies for integrated resource management in drylands.

VI. Conclusion

28. The United Nations University has made continuing progress in enhancing its interaction with other bodies in the United Nations system and strengthening its contributions to the work of the United Nations. The University is focusing its work on the core concerns of the United Nations and establishing proper mechanisms to enable it to stay attuned of evolving priorities of the United Nations.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/59/31).

[2] Edward Newman and Roland Rich, eds., *The United Nations Role in Promoting Democracy: Between Ideals and Reality*, UNU Press, 2004.

[3] Amin Saikal and Albrecht Schnabel, eds., *Democratization in the Middle East: Experiences, Struggles, Challenges*, UNU Press, 2003.

[4] Tony Addison and Alan Roe, eds., *Fiscal Policy for Development: Poverty, Reconstruction and Growth*, Palgrave Macmillan, May 2004.

[5] Ravi Kanbur and Anthony J. Venables, eds., *Spatial Inequality and Development*, UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics, Oxford University Press, January 2005.

[6] Edward Newman and Joanne van Selm, eds., *Refugees and Forced Displacement: International Security, Human Vulnerability, and the State*, UNU Press, 2003.

[7] In particular: A. B. Atkinson, *New Sources of Development Finance: Funding the Millennium Development Goals*, UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2004.

[8] *Assessment of the Risk of Zinc Deficiency in Populations and Options for its Control*, in collaboration with the International Zinc Nutrition Consultative Group and the International Union of Nutrition Sciences, March 2004.

[9] *The Role of Registers and Databases in the Protection of Traditional Knowledge*, UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), January 2004.

[10] Zafar Adeel, ed., *East Asian Experience in Environmental Governance – Response in a Rapidly Developing Region*, UNU Press, 2003.

[11] Ruediger Kuehr and Eric Williams, eds., *Computers and the Environment: Understanding and Managing their Impacts*, Kluwer Academic Publishers and United Nations University, October 2003.

[12] Shale Horowitz and Albrecht Schnabel, eds., *Human Rights and Societies in Transition: Causes, Consequences, Responses*, UNU Press, April 2004.

[13] Ramesh Thakur and Peter Malcontent, eds., *From Sovereign Impunity to International Accountability: The Search for Justice in a World of States*, UNU Press, 2004.

[14] Lene Bomann-Larsen and Oddny Wiggen, eds., *Responsibility in World Business: Managing Harmful Side-effects of Corporate Activity*, UNU Press, 2004.

United Nations A/59/567

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 108 and 109

Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2006-2007

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme budget implications of recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/59/13), in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the programme budget implications of paragraphs 347, 348 and 349 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/59/16).

2. As indicated in the statement, under the terms of paragraph 347, the Secretary-General would be requested to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, and biennially thereafter, on the contribution made by the Department of Management to the improvement of management practices in the Secretariat, including measures to increase efficiency and productivity. Under the terms of paragraph 348, he would be requested to develop a time-bound plan for the reduction of duplication, complexity and bureaucracy in United Nations administrative processes and procedures, including the adoption of a Secretariat-wide approach to streamlining and automating them, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the plan and on the progress made in implementing it.

3. The Committee notes that the Secretary-General estimates that the reports related to the requests in paragraphs 347 and 348 can be prepared within the existing resources currently allocated under section 29A, Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 (A/C.5/59/13, para. 4).

04-60307 (E) 151104

4. As further reflected in the statement, under the terms of paragraph 349, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to develop improved tools for identifying the cost of activities and outputs and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on options for applying cost-accounting techniques drawing on best international practices. It is indicated in the statement (para. 5) that the request in paragraph 349 would necessitate a feasibility study in 2005, which, according to the Secretary-General, would require the services of a consulting firm specializing in cost accounting. Such a study would (a) analyse available cost-accounting tools and their applicability for identifying and analysing the costs of activities and outputs at the United Nations; (b) cover the need for the potential adaptation of existing systems for the provision of sustainable data (including IMIS and IMDIS); and (c) look into ongoing requirements for the acquisition, implementation, management and continued maintenance of the cost-accounting system.

5. The Committee was informed that, in preparing the programme budget implications, the Secretariat had looked at availability within the United Nations and the United Nations system and had concluded that the specialized expertise required was not available.

6. The related additional resource requirements for the feasibility study are estimated to amount to $500,000. The Committee was informed that this would cover consultant fees, including software, as follows:

	US dollars
Software	150 000
3 to 4 consultants for 12 weeks	350 000
Total	**500 000**

7. The Committee enquired as to the status of consultancy funds in the current biennium for section 29 of the programme budget and was informed that, of the total appropriation of $849,500, the balance, as at 30 September 2004, was $511,396, with all funds already allocated or programmed.

8. The Committee notes that the cost of eventual implementation cannot be "reliably projected at this time in advance of the required feasibility study" (see A/C.5/59/13, para. 5).

9. The Committee further notes from the Secretary-General's statement (para. 6) that the programme budget implications were reported to the Committee for Programme and Coordination at the time of the adoption of its report (see A/59/16, para. 14), and to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2004, in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

10. **The Advisory Committee recalls that cost measurement exercises have been attempted by the United Nations and its funds and programmes a number of times since the 1970s, with varying degrees of success. The Committee has, in the past, pointed to the need to ensure that such exercises not be time-consuming and cumbersome and that, once the initial data has been collected, any long-term system be simple to administer. Moreover, as has been stated by**

the Committee in the past, the cost of such an exercise must always be considered in relation to its potential benefit and practical usefulness.

11. The Advisory Committee recommends that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it endorse the recommendations contained in paragraphs 347, 348 and 349 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/59/16), the programme of work under section 29, Management and central support services, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, would be modified as indicated in paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's statement (A/C.5/59/13), and an additional amount of $500,000 would be required under section 29B, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, subject to the procedures for the use and operation of the contingency fund.

United Nations

A/59/568

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 163
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 11 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 11 November 2004 from H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, regarding the illegal activities carried out in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and providing information on the transfer of population into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were urgently distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 163 of the agenda of its fifty-ninth session.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-60426 (E) 191104

Annex to the letter dated 11 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

On 29 October 2004 the UN General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" to the agenda of its current session. The matter was brought by the Delegation of Azerbaijan in view of dangerous development in the occupied territories which undermines the negotiations on the settlement of the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan carried on under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group.

As you are aware, the ongoing conflict has resulted in the occupation of a significant part of the Azerbaijan's territory and expulsion of a large portion of its population. I enclose a map depicting the major results of the Armenian aggression, as well as information on illegal settlements in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan (see enclosure).

Responding to the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories the Security Council has adopted four resolutions — 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993) — demanding the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and the creation of necessary conditions for the return of displaced persons to their homes in security and dignity. Those provisions of the resolutions remain unimplemented.

While negotiations are going on, the Armenian side without any hesitation tries to consolidate the current status quo of the occupation through illegal activities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, in particular by transfer of settlers. Sources, including Armenian ones, report on 23,000 settlers who moved into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including districts adjacent to the Nagorno-Karabakh region, particularly districts of Lachin, Kelbajar, Zangelan and Jabrail. Armenia intends to increase the Armenian population on the occupied territories from currently reported 143,000 to 300,000 by year 2010. Facts testify that this is being done in an organized manner with the purpose of annexation of these territories.

These activities constitute gross violation of the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and should be dealt with by the Assembly in all its aspects in order to stop and reverse them. It is obvious that without strong pressure on the part of the international community Armenia will not change its belligerent and destructive stance.

I would like to reassure that Azerbaijan remains committed to the negotiation process under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group. By bringing the matter in question to the attention of the international community Azerbaijan intends to halt illegal activities in its occupied territories and reverse them so as to eliminate the obstacles in negotiations in the quest for peace.

(*Signed*) Elmar **Mammadyarov**

Enclosure

Information
on the transfer of population into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

I. Background

The ongoing conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan has resulted in occupation of a significant part of the Azerbaijan's territory and expulsion of a large portion of its population and severe damage to the national economy. The most serious crimes of concern to the international community have been committed during the conflict.

The United Nations Security Council in its resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of 1993, while reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Expressing grave concern at the displacement of a large number of civilians in Azerbaijan, the resolutions appealed to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity. In 1993, the UN General Assembly considered the humanitarian situation in Azerbaijan, which was seriously aggravated by the emergence of one million refugees and displaced persons.

Despite mediation efforts by the OSCE Minsk Group no progress has been achieved thus far in the process of the settlement of the conflict. Armenia continues to disregard the fundamental norms and principles of international law, unanimously reaffirmed by the members of the international community, and obstruct the peace process.

Against this background, Armenia in its attempt to consolidate the status-quo of the occupation and to prevent the expelled Azerbaijani population from returning to places of their origin, advances the transfer of population into the occupied territories, exploits the Azerbaijan's natural resources and carries out other illegal activities.

Highly alarmed by the far-reaching implications of this activity, which can completely derail already fragile peace process, Azerbaijan has requested to address the situation in its occupied territories within the UN General Assembly. This initiative proceeds from the strong believe that the only way for reaching a just, complete and comprehensive settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is an approach based on the full and unequivocal respect for the letter and spirit of international law, including international humanitarian law.

The United Nations General Assembly decided on 29th of October 2004 to include the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" in its agenda.

According to the official census of 1989, before the conflict the total number of Armenians in the former Nagorny-Karabakh Autonomous region of Azerbaijan SSR was 145,450. The sources report about the program to increase artificially the Armenian population of the region up to 300,000 by 2010. In the course of the resettlement policy, over the last years about 23,000 people (5,300 families) had been transferred into the Nagorny-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including 13,000 in Lachin, 700 in Kelbajar, 520 in Zangelan and 280 in Jabrayil, which before their occupation and ethnic cleansing were fully populated by Azerbaijanis. The settlement plan includes

also transferring of 15,000 settlers into Shusha - Azerbaijani-populated town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region before it was ethnically cleansed. The biggest portion of settlers is from Armenia, though ethnic Armenians from other countries are also actively involved and contributed to this process.

In the information below are numerous facts and accounts documented by governmental and international organizations sources, as well as provided by Armenian mass media reports, which testify that the settlements are being established both in the Nagorny-Karabakh region and in other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, from which the entire Azerbaijani population was expelled, and that this is being done in an organized manner with the purpose of annexation of these territories.

II. Legal Assessment

As set forth in para. 6 of Article 49 of the Geneva Convention IV Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, "[t]he Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies".[1]

The unlawful deportation or transfer of population into the occupied territory are listed among the grave breaches of both the Geneva Convention IV (Article 147)[2] and the Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Article 85.4 (a)).[3]

According to Article 8.2 (b) (viii) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, "[t]he transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory" fall within the serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict.[4]

The International Committee of the Red Cross pointed out in the Commentary to the Geneva Convention IV that the above-mentioned clause from para. 6 of Article 49 was intended to prevent a practice adopted during the Second World War by certain Powers, which transferred portions of their own population to occupied territory for political and racial reasons or in order, as they had claimed, to colonize those territories. In view of the ICRC, "[s]uch transfers worsened the economic situation of the native population and endangered their separate existence as a race."[5]

---

[1] A.Roberts & R.Guelff (eds.), Documents on the Laws of War (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 3rd edition, 2003), p. 318.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 352.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 471.
[4] A.Roberts & R.Guelff (eds.), pp. 675-677.
[5] J.Pictet (ed.), Commentary to the IV Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Geneva, International Committee of the Red Cross, 1994), p. 283.

III. Official Sources

- **The International Committee of the Red Cross in its verbal note of 10 November 2000** addressed to the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations at Geneva shared "the concern ... as regards the "cooperation agreement" between Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh whereby, according to the "*Noyan-Topan*" news agency, there will be a sharp increase in the population of Nagorny Karabakh...". In this regard, the ICRC made it clear that "it ... endeavours to direct its humanitarian assistance in a way that does not help to consolidate territorial gains by one party to a conflict and that will not encourage resettlement which could be an obstacle to the return of forcibly displaced persons to their homes". The ICRC pointed out that "the question of transfer of populations to areas from where civilians have fled was already addressed ... in the context of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, and it still remains on the ICRC's agenda".

- **U.S. Committee for Refugees, World Refugee Survey 2002 Country Report, Armenia (<http://refugees.org/world/countryrpt/europe/2002/armenia.cfm>):** "According to the de facto government of Nagorno-Karabakh, the population of the enclave stood at about 143,000 in 2001, slightly higher than the ethnic Armenian population in the region in 1988, before the conflict. Government officials in Armenia have reported that about 1,000 settler families from Armenia reside in Nagorno-Karabakh and the Lachin Corridor, a strip of land that separates Nagorno-Karabakh from Armenia."

- **In its reply of 5 February 2003 adopted at the 826th meeting of the Minister's Deputies in regard to the Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1570 (2002) entitled "Situation of refugees and displaced persons in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia", the Council of Ministers** had pointed out *inter alia* that "[r]efugees and displaced persons who so wish should have the right to return to their native lands in safety and dignity which requires that measures be taken to avoid the settlement of non-indigenous populations in the occupied territories."[6]

- **Document of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Working Group on Minorities E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.5/2003/WP.7, 5 May 2003 (pp. 34-35):** "A policy of resettlement in areas held by the Armenian forces around Karabakh ('occupied territories' or 'security zone') which enjoy relative security has been conducted since 1990s. Applications for settlement are approved by the governor of Lachin who tends to mainly accept families. Settlers normally receive state support in renovation of houses, do not pay taxes and much reduced rates for utilities, while the authorities try to build physical and social infrastructure. At present, the numbers are small – between 20,000 to 28,000, according to local authorities. However, if this process continues (and the expectation is that Armenian labour migrants who will be returning from Russia, will be encouraged to go there), Israel-type scenario can be easily envisaged and it would be even more difficult to reach a 'peace for territories' settlement."

[6] See Council of Europe website, <http://cm.coe.int/stat/E/Public/2003/cmasrec/2003cmasrec1570final.htm>, para. 6.

- **U.S. Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Azerbaijan, 25 February 2004, section 2 (d) (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2003/27826.htm>):** "There were credible reports that Armenian immigrants from the Middle East and elsewhere, had settled in parts of Nagorno-Karabakh and possibly other Azerbaijani territories occupied by Armenian forces."

- **Report on the Activities of the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference, 1 September – 31 October 2004 (p. 48, para. 48):** "On Oct. 5, the "NKR Prime Minister", A.Daniyelyan outlined details of a programme to double the population from 150,000 to 300,000. He said that the issue was of demographic, economic and strategic importance. "The programme will be implemented in all districts and in border districts in the first place and is being financed from the budget of the NKR with additional contributions from various organizations."

IV. Armenian Sources

- **Plan to increase the population of the Nagorny-Karabakh region up to 300,000 by 2010 approved by the Prime-Minister of Armenia.**

The Armenian news agencies «*Noyan-Tapan*», 5 September 2000, and "*Mediamaks*", 6 September 2000: During the working visit to "Stepanakert" on 2-3 September 2000 of Andranik Markaryan, Prime Minister of Armenia, an agreement on mutual cooperation in various fields was signed between him and "Prime Minister of the Nagorny-Karabakh Republic", Anushavan Danielyan. Apart from the several action plans, the above mentioned document contains the provision on the transfer of population into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. According to the document, there will be a sharp increase (up to 300,000) in the population of the region during the coming decade.

- **Plan to transfer 15,000 settlers into Shusha - Azerbaijani-populated town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region before it was ethnically cleansed.**

The Armenian news agency "*Snark*", 15 January 2000, "*NKR Plans for 'Spiritual-Cultural' Revival of Shusha*": "Nagornyy Karabakh Republic [NKR] Prime Minister Anushavan Daniyelyan has said that by the year 2010, the population of the town of Shusha should be 15,000 and the town itself will undergo a revival as one of the great spiritual-cultural centres. For Shusha, which was almost 90 per cent destroyed as a result of the hostilities, the most topical problem is the problem of settlement, which is directly linked to the creation of new jobs. A tea-producing enterprise using local raw materials has recently opened in the town. Besides that, a branch of the Yerevan jewel factory which is to provide jobs for 300 people has been set up."

- **Resettlement benefits for Armenian families from Armenia and other countries.**

"*AZG*" Armenian Daily, 18 April 2001, "*The Nagornyy Karabakh Republic Really is a State*" by Tatul Akopyan, [subhead] "*It is the Only Caucasus Republic Where Population Growth is Registered*": "The NKR's only problem, which can certainly be called a pan-national one, is the problem of resettlement, which is the main guarantee for NKR security. According to unofficial information from Stepanakert, the NKR has 150,000-160,000 thousand residents, while the republic is able to provide normal living conditions for more than 300,000 people. The NKR prime minister,

Anushavan Danielyan, said several times that in 2010 the NKR population would reach 300,000. As Samvel Arutyunyan, head of the internal migration and resettlement board, told Azg, since October 2000 till today 2,000 families have wanted to resettle in Artsakh. Five hundred families were registered and work on their move has already started. Armenian families from Armenia, the Russian Federation's North Caucasus republics, Rostov, Krasnodar regions and other countries want to move to Karabakh. As the NKR government is unable to accept all the applicants at the same time, selection is made according to the following criteria: a) the families must be whole, b) the families must have many children, c) they must have experience in agriculture, raising livestock and so on. The NKR government gives some aid and privileges to the immigrants. The resettlement of these families in Artsakh is carried out with state funds - they receive a newly built house, 6,000 square metres of land per capita, a credit of 200,000 drams for 20 years and 0.5 per cent interest per family, and families are exempted from taxes for the first five years. We hope that the Armenians of the Diaspora will support the programme of Artsakh's resettlement."

- **Part of the settlers moved in the occupied Lachin district of Azerbaijan.**

The Armenian news agency "*Asbarez Online*" (*RFE/RL*), 10 September 2001, "*Officials Say Karabakh Population Nearing Pre-War Level*": "According to official data released in Stepanakert, the population of Nagorno-Karabakh increased by one percent in the first half of this year to just over 143,000, helped by a high birth rate and an influx of settlers from Armenia. Officials in Yerevan, meanwhile, say that more than one thousand families from Armenia have taken up residence in Karabakh since 1994. Part of the settlers resides in the Armenian-controlled Lachin district in Azerbaijan... Lachin, which was fully populated by ethnic Azeris before its capture by Karabakh Armenian forces in May 1992, now has at least several thousand residents. According to the Armenian government's Department of Migration and Refugees, as many as 100,000 Armenian families are ready to move to Karabakh."

- **The Armenia's government is asked by 700 families, the biggest portion of which is urban residents of Armenia, for permanent residency in the Nagorny-Karabakh region.**

The Armenian news agency "*Asbarez Online*" ("*Armenpress*" and "*Noyan Tapan*"), 10 January 2002, "*Resettlement In Karabakh On the Rise*": "The [Armenia's] government-affiliated migration and refugee commission said that close to 700 families asked for permanent residency in Nagorno Karabakh between October 2000 and January 1, 2002. The biggest portion, 547 families, was urban residents of Armenia. Approximately 310 families were from Yerevan; however people emigrating from Gegharkunik, Lori, and Kotayk provinces constituted the majority of immigrants. The department said it helped settle 70 families or 370 people in Nagorno Karabakh in the last two years. Last year, three Armenian families from Syria moved to Karabakh as well."

- **More than 1,158 families had been transferred into the Nagorny-Karabakh region from Armenia and other countries since the inception of the resettlement program.**

The Armenian news agency "*Noyan Tapan*", 12 July 2002 (cited from <http://www.network54.com/Forum/thread?forumid=149359&messageid=1026495185&lp=1026495185>), "*150 More Families Will Resettle in Karabakh*": "During a press conference Wednesday, the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic minister of social security Lenston Ghoulian announced that $780,000 has been allocated toward the resettlement of Armenians in Karabakh, adding that by year`s end an estimated 150 families will resettle in various regions in Karabakh. The minister stated that since the inception of the resettlement program, more than 1158 families (more than 4500) have resettled in Karabakh from Armenia and the Diaspora."

- **Campaign to recruit settlers among Armenians from various countries.**

RFE/RL, 31 July 2003, "*Russia: Nagorno-Karabakh -- Leadership Campaigning To Recruit Settlers Among Russia's Armenians*" by Jean-Christophe Peuch: "The leadership of the self-proclaimed republic of Nagorno-Karabakh has launched a campaign to recruit settlers among the Armenian diaspora. Hundreds of settlers have moved to Karabakh from Iran, Lebanon, France, and the United States in recent years, but they are too few in number to compensate for the loss of population that followed war with Azerbaijan. Local authorities are now turning their attention to the Kuban region, which is home to one of Russia's largest Armenian communities. A nongovernmental organization called Hayreniki Kanch, or Call of the Motherland, was set up on 19 July with a view to facilitating the settlement, or resettlement, of Krasnodar Armenians willing to move to Karabakh. Call of the Motherland chairman Roman Khamperian tells RFE/RL the decision to set up an organization aimed at helping Armenians move to Artsakh -- as Karabakh is known among them -- stems from Stepanakert's political willingness."

- **During 1994-2004 about 23,000 Armenians had been transferred into the Nagorny-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan.**

"*Azat Artsakh*" newspaper, 26 January 2004 and 4 October 2004; information agency "*Rosbalt*", 8 June 2004; "*YERKIR*" Armenian newspaper, 11 June 2004, "*Karabakh building housing, schools for settlers*" (Text of N.Pogosyan's report headlined "*Social conditions for settlers in Karabakh being improved*" in <http://www.armeniandiaspora.com/archive/5990.html>); "*AZG*" Armenian Daily # 171, 30 September 2004, "*120 Families Inhabited in Karabakh*"; Armenian TV company "*A 1 +*" <http://www.a1plus.am/eng/?go=issue&id=20732>, 30 September 2004, "*The number of Migrants Increases*": Serzh Amirghanian, "chief of the department on refugees and migrants" of the so-called "Nagorny-Karabakh Republic", announced that according to the "NKR government" program of resettlement, the number of settlers should reach 67-70 thousand people by 2010. He also informed that "during last 10 years (1994-2004) about 23 thousand people had been resettled to Arsakh and adjacent districts...," including 130 families in Zangelan and 70 families in Jebrayil districts of Azerbaijan. Thus, according to Amirghanian, in 2002 they received 105 families, in 2003 - 165 families, and during 9 months in 2004 - 160 families. He made it clear that till the end of 2004 they planed to increase the number of settlers up to 200 that would increase in dynamics by 30-35% year by year. Amirghanian also informed that the "NKR government's" ten-year development program for Shousha and the Shousha district also envisaged the resettlement plans.

- **Armenian non-governmental organization had secured $400,000 in written pledges from donors to assist in transferring 80 Armenian families into the Nagorny-Karabakh region.**

"*ArmenPress*", 19 March 2004, "*Yerkir to help resettle 80 families in Karabakh*" (Cited from: <http://www.armeniandiaspora.com/archive/617.html>): "Yerkir (Country) non-governmental organization said today it has secured $400,000 in written pledges from donors to organize resettlement of 80 Armenian families in Nagorno Karabagh. The organization's declared goals are to promote resettlement of Armenian families in Armenian frontier regions and in Karabagh and to defend their rights, apart from maintenance of Armenian cultural and architectural monuments in these regions. Proceeds for implementation of these projects are raised mainly by Diaspora organizations. Last year the organization carried out $200,000 worth projects having resettled also two Armenian families in Karabagh."

- **80 families from Armenia to be transferred into the Nagorny-Karabakh region. Charitable fund named after a well-known international terrorist participate in financing the settlement programmes.**

Armenian news agency "*ARMINFO*", 19 March 2004, "*80 Unsecured Families of Armenia to be Resettled in Artsakh Within Current Year*" (cited from <http://felist.com/archive/media.arminfo/200403/19223021.html>): "Within the 2004, some 80 unsecured families from Armenia will be resettled in the Nagorny Karabakh Republic, Executive Director of the Union of Public Organizations for Repatriation and Settlement "Yerkir" ("Country") Sevak Artsruni made this statement at a press-conference in the House of Journalists today. He said that within the coming two months, some 35 families from Armenia will settle in NKR. They will be provided with cottages and household plots (1,500-2,000 sq/m). Besides, Artsruni said that the migrants will receive definite privileges on legal basis, for example, exemption of taxes. It should be noted that the Union "Yerkir" (consisting of 5 public organizations of Armenia and Artsakh) operates from November of 2002. Artsruni said that development of bordering zones is important for Armenia like any other developing country. Thus, in 2003 in the NKR regions of New Shahumyan and Hadrout, several schools, kindergartens and hospitals were built due to the Union. The total cost of the program was $186,356 and 22,732 EUR. "Yerkir" representative said that in 2004 construction works will be carried out in Mardakert, Hadrout and New Shahumyan regions of Artsakh as well as in the Armenian regions of Tavush and Gegharkunik (in more than 30 populated areas). The program for 2004 will total more than $400,000. The programs are financed by charitable funds of France, Canada, USA: "France-Karabakh", "Armenia", "Monte Melkonyan"[7] and Armenian foreign charitable-families. Sevak Artsruni said that at present the Union "Yerkir" registers families residing in Russia and other CIS signatory-countries, who want to return to their historical Motherland and have no such possibility."

- **Administrative and demographic changes of Lachin along with defacement and appropriation of Azerbaijan's cultural heritage.**

Armenian General Benevolent Union, 1 April 2004, "*Kashatagh: Rebuilding in old Lachin*" by Vahan Ishkhanyan (<http://www.agbu.org/agbunews/display.<asp?A_ID=143>): "Kashatagh may be the only region of "two Armenias" where there are no magnificent villas or foreign cars. As one resident said, there are no rich or poor here and all are equal. Outsiders still know it as Lachin, famous for the corridor that was the hard-won link between Armenia and Karabakh, gained during fierce fighting in 1992. But to the locals, this area retaken from Azerbaijan and made the sixth region of Karabakh has regained its ancient name. "Kashatagh is the land of our ancestors," says head of administration of Kashatagh Alexan Hakobian. For many Armenians, Kashatagh is an escape. It lacks the dramatic gap between social classes seen in Stepanakert or Yerevan. Here, they can move to a new region and start a new life where they become landowners instead of refugees. With the exception of officials, it is hard to find any who say they settled here for patriotic reasons. Together with his wife and two children Karo Meseljian moved from Yerevan to Berdzor (the city formerly known as Lachin), the provincial seat of Kashatagh, two years ago. He left his older son in Yerevan with his parents while he attends chess school there. In Yerevan, Karo had a small shop which was somewhat profitable. Now he rents out that shop and has started a business in Berdzor, bringing goods from Yerevan and selling them to local shops… His wife, Gayaneh, is a nurse. She

[7] Monte Melkonyan - a well-known international terrorist, hunted by Interpol and jailed in France in 1985-89, was killed in 1993 while participating in armed operations in the territory of Azerbaijan.

didn't work in Yerevan, but in Berdzor she works in a kindergarten... People move to Kashatagh for many reasons. Some have sold their houses in Armenia to cover debts, and come here to start debt-free living. Some young couples want to start families separate from their parents. Most see the new region of Karabakh as offering opportunities they don't see in their old homes. And one can meet various types of former officials in Kashatagh. In one village the director of the school is the former head of the Education Department of Yerevan. In another village one of former president Levon Ter-Petrosian's security service raises cattle. Former Karabakh Minister of Defense Samvel Babayan's assistant is head of the Social Department. After a decade of resettlement, the region of 300 square kilometers now has about 13,000 residents. Of 127 settlements, only 57 have electricity. (Authorities say villages in the southern part of the province should have electricity within a year, however the northern parts don't expect electrical service for at least five years.) There are two hospitals in the region, in Berdzor and in Kovsakan (formerly Zangelan), the second largest town, near the border of Iran. Each community has a nurse. At the Berdzor hospital, director Artsakh Buniatian insists on keeping his hospital a place where residents can receive free treatment... While laying the foundation for a new society, culture has not been ignored in the resettling of Kashatagh. In 1996 a Museum of History was opened in Berdzor, which now holds some 300 exhibits... Most items in the museum were collected by director Livera Hovhannisian, who before moving to Berdzor had worked for 18 years in the Yerevan Museum of History. "During one month, I had traveled in 47 villages and collected all these exhibits to be in time for the museum's opening," she says. "Those days many villages hadn't been settled yet. Accompanied by two men, I was going to every village by truck and we were searching and finding in every house things we had been looking for." Some paintings were sent from the Ministry of Culture in Yerevan. As Armenian life in previously enemy territory is formed, one feature, the Church, lacks a significant presence in Kashatagh. In the entire province the only functioning church is Holy Ascension, built in Berdzor in 1997. The highest settlement in Kashatagh is 1,700 meters above sea level; the lowest, 330. In the mountainous north, life is harsh and most villagers exist raising cattle. To the south, however, farms prosper from generous growing seasons and fertile valleys of the Hakar River. It was in such a valley that the first families resettled, mostly in Tsaghkaberd (formerly Gyuliberd) where 70 families now live... "I have the land but how can I cultivate it if they don't grant credits and don't give a seeding machine," says school director Samvel Sedrakian, a former Yerevan journalist. "I have eight hectares of land but I can't sow it. It's true, villagers feed themselves, there are not hungry people, but they cannot make any profits." Slava Tokhunts is an exception. He moved to Kashatagh from the Goris region and brought a seeding machine with him. Every year he sows wheat on his 5.5 hectare property. Over the past five years, the area of cultivated crop-lands has increased in Kashatagh from 5,000 hectares to 12,000 hectares. The number of livestock has increased to about 26,000 head (cattle, goats, sheep). At the same time, the stream of migrants has tapered. Between 1997-98, nearly 800 families moved to the province. Last year, 80 new families settled there and about the same amount left."

- **Incentives for settlers, who move to the Nagorny-Karabakh region also "because they tired of "city" life, and wanted to enjoy Karabakh's famous nature."**

Armenian General Benevolent Union, 1 April 2004, "*The Politics of Population: Resettlement Program Attracts the Dislocated and the Opportunists to Free Life on the Land*" by John Hughes (ArmeniaNow.com reporter Julia Hakobyan contributed to this report) (<http://www.agbu.org/agbunews/dispplay.asp?A_ID=140>): "Ina Poghosian has a very simple answer, when asked why she has moved to the Karabakh village of Nor Haykajour. "There was water here," Ina says. The very village itself was named for water ("Hayk's water"), but there's

more behind Ina's answer. For five years Ina, her husband and daughter have lived in a single-room furnished by two beds, a cradle, a table and a wood stove in the middle. In 1999, the village got electricity, and in 2000, running water. By the time you read this, the Poghosian family should be living in a new house of far better means, built by the state. This year, the Karabakh budget allocated 440 million drams (about $785,000) for implementation of the program, that includes building 98 houses. But in addition to getting a house, outsiders choosing to relocate will be paid moving expenses, a 20,000 dram (about $35) one-time allowance plus 5,000 drams (about $8.50) for each family member. Other incentives include 10-year, no-interest loans (up to about $465) and, depending on need, some families are given a cow. Additionally, re-settlers of conscript age can delay their military service by two years. Until last year, resettlement matters were handled by the Ministry of Social Security. Now, however, Serzh Amirkhanian heads the new Department for Migration, Refugees and Resettlement Issues. "Besides the privileges provided by the government, we are trying to improve the re-settlers' social conditions--especially for large families--with the help of private donations and humanitarian programs," Amirkhanian says. The leadership of the school in Nor Haykajour is evidence that the resettlement program is working. The school's director is from the Armenian town of Metsamor, and the deputy director is from Gyumri. The 43 students in her school "pay more attention to education (than those in Armenia)," says director Lyuba Grigorian. "Maybe we will create a new, independent state. Whether we will, we don't know. But we are doing our best." For doing her best teaching Armenian language and literature, deputy director Anahit Lorestian is paid about $30 a month - a salary above the average for teachers in her native Gyumri. But Anahit says she resettled in Nor Haykajour because she was tired of "city" life, and wanted to enjoy Karabakh's famous nature."

- **Exploitation of Azerbaijan's natural resources to support the transfer of population into the Nagorny-Karabakh region, in particular those from Armenia.**

"*Golos Armenii*" web site, 27 July 2004 (cited from: <http://www.armeniandiaspora.com/archive/8572.html>), "*Mining Development Transforms Village in Nagornyy Karabakh*": "The village of Drmbon in Nagornyy Karabakh is being transformed thanks to the development of the copper and gold deposits in the region," says the writer Aris Kazinyan. The population of the village has risen from 460 before the war with Azerbaijan to the point where 820 are engaged on working at the plant which produces 14,000 t of ore a month... "The flood of people coming to Drmbon is, of course, great for the overall economic development of the village," the school director says. "Families from Armenia, for example, are renting homes, often repairing them, from which each villager gains. I am not even speaking about the work at the plant, where the average wage is over 250 dollars. The strengthening of our area means we can think about building a new school, because more families are moving to Drmbon. This work today is being carried out by the All-Armenian Ayastan foundation. The children of Drmbon will see in the new academic year in a well-appointed modern school."

- **Main focus is on settlement: settlers are granted privileges - 12 families moved from the town Aparan, Armenia.**

"*Azat Artsakh*" newspaper, 15 September 2004, "*Nor Shahoumian Goes On*" by Anahit Danielian: "The government and philanthropists implement a number of programs in Nor Shahoumian which is situated at the borderline. Presently the region has 15 communities of which 2 have been established recently. One of them Kkerkhapout already has its head of community, and Knaravan will have one soon after settlement. We talked to the head of the regional administration Vasil Nalbandian on the process, problems and

programs of settlement of the region. According to him, the main focus in the region is on settlement. Here, as well as in other regions, the new settlers are granted privileges, provided with houses, land, pastures. They are exempt of tax on land and water. The head of administration mentioned that last year the number of new settlers increased by 350. This year about 12 families moved to the community of Nor Manashid from the town Aparan, Republic of Armenia."

- **Most of settlers are from Armenia and that only few refugees have joined the resettlement program.**

Greatreporter.com, 27 September 2004, "*Tensions High in Disputed Caucasus Territory*" by Onnik Krikorian (<http://www.greatreporter.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=291>): "Anyone taking the road from Goris to Stepanakert has passed through Lachin, the strategic, main artery in the lifeline between Armenia and the self-declared Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh. Few actually visit the town now of course, perhaps unsurprisingly given the destruction evident throughout. The only interest for many passing through is that Lachin lies not in Karabakh, but within what the international community considers sovereign Azerbaijani territory... On the outskirts of Lachin, a recently constructed church belies the fact that this town, now renamed Berdzor, was once inhabited by at least 20,000 Azeris and Kurds. During the war, both sides pursued tactics designed to prevent inhabitants from returning to their homes, and the destruction unleashed on Lachin was considerable. Houses are being rebuilt however, but this time for approximately 3,000 Armenians relocated in an effort to repopulate the region. The aim is to increase the population of the unrecognised republic from under 150,000 in 1994 to 300,000 by 2010. Given the size of Karabakh, it is hard to imagine that the plan does not also include towns such as Lachin that lie outside Karabakh proper, in the buffer zone connecting the enclave to Armenia. Moreover, while the official line suggests that those relocating to Karabakh and elsewhere are Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan, the reality on the ground suggests otherwise... Zoric Irkoyan, for one, is not a refugee. Arriving six years ago from Yerevan, he openly admits that most of those inhabiting the disputed territory are from Armenia and that few refugees have joined the resettlement program. "Not many came because they were used to their life in Baku and Sumgait [in Azerbaijan]," explains Irkoyan. "Many now feel safer in Armenia, and like a million other Armenians, some have left for Russia..." Still, Irkoyan does have a good job now, working as the chief education specialist for the local department of education, youth affairs, and sports. The flag of the unrecognized Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh flies over his offices, a municipal building serving as the administrative centre for most of the territory sandwiched between Armenia and Karabakh. Stretching from Lachin to the Iranian border, what has become known as the occupied territories is marked on Armenian maps as Kashatagh, while to the north; Kelbajar is part of the New Shahumian region... Fifteen thousand Armenians already live in Kashatagh, and buses bring the new arrivals to Lachin every week to claim social benefits dispensed from the window of the building opposite. It would seem that for many in Armenia, conditions can be even worse, but in Lachin virtually everyone has work. Schools and other social services have been established to cater to the needs of the settlers, and there is also the lure of other benefits. Anyone intending to relocate to Kashatagh receives financial incentives, cattle and livestock worth about $240, land, and a ruined Azeri home that they can call their own. None of that influenced Irkoyan's decision to resettle here, he says. Part of the military force that seized the town 10 years earlier, he considers it his duty. "It was our dream to liberate Lachin," he explains, "and when I heard that there were schools in the liberated territories that needed specialists, I decided to move..." "While those who once lived here could say they that were fighting for their birthplace," he continues, "they could not say that they were fighting for their historical motherland..." Irkoyan adds that he even keeps the photograph of

the former occupants of the home he has since rebuilt. "They looked like normal people," he admits... The sound of construction work can be heard throughout Lachin and there are even two markets, dozens of small shops, and a café... In contrast, Calouste, a 39-year-old former computer programmer from ... Yerevan who opened a grocery store in Lachin four years ago, says that if there were enough Armenian goods to sell, he wouldn't stock a single imported item. That is his goal, and when that happens, everything will be perfect. Life may not yet meet Calouste's definition of perfection and there is much hardship here, but there is a sense that Lachin is developing into a community, although of course, nothing is ever that simple in the Caucasus. With salaries low throughout the region, many still buy goods on credit. One customer has come in that day to settle his account, handing 6,000 Armenian dram (about >$12) over the counter while Calouste's sister crosses his name off a list that stretches several pages. Another waits in line to buy vodka and wine while Calouste encourages him to buy goods produced in Armenia from a selection largely made up of imported items. He already offers bottles of wine named after the disputed city of Shushi in Karabakh, along with Armenian cigarettes, vodka, light bulbs, chocolate, ice cream, and fruit juices. There is even talk of growing tobacco nearby to supply cigarette producers in Armenia. "We don't want help," he says, apologising that he's a nationalist. "If Armenians living in the Diaspora just send us money, we'll forget how to help ourselves..." The next day, Irkoyan takes me northward in the direction of Herik, formerly the Azeri village of Ahmadlu... Meandering through a pastoral scene that contrasts sharply with the sight of towns and villages long since razed to the ground, cows brought over the border with Armenia now graze among the ruins. In these parts, it is not always easy to talk, like Calouste, of self-sufficiency. In Melikashen, a little village not far from Lachin, one family invites us in for coffee. Amid the dirt and dilapidation of their new home, "repossessed" from its former owners, the new arrivals explain that the Armenian Diaspora must invest in these new communities while Irkoyan is more interested in validating Armenian claims to this land by taking me to see an old Armenian castle. An Azeri house has been built into its side. Behind the remains of an Armenian stone cross now broken in two, pigs are being herded into an outhouse while an old woman skins the head of a slaughtered sheep on the balcony above. Her husband invites us in, insisting, as duty demands, that we have some tan, a drink similar to yogurt, before we leave. A passing car throws up a cloud of dust, momentarily obscuring the view. The next stop on a road that takes us past the remains of Azeri villages, towns, cemeteries, and the occasional Armenian monastery perched high overhead is Moshatagh. The village head, another new arrival from Jermuk, once a popular tourist destination in Armenia, sits with his family of eight on the veranda of their new home. His four-wheel drive is needed to make the journey to Herik, high in the surrounding hills, but even then, the twisting, narrow road will be difficult. Upon our arrival, children in threadbare clothing clamour to have their photographs taken outside the 16th Century church that the Azeris once used as a cattle shed. Conditions must have been significantly worse in Armenia for families to consider relocating to Herik. There are no telephones, and water has to be collected from a hosepipe that serves as the irrigation system for the entire village. Irkoyan says that 50 per cent of the villages now being resettled have no electricity. And for some, the conditions are too hard. Another family invites us in. Their living conditions are the worst I have seen anywhere. They have decided enough is enough and have since moved their seven children to Lachin as the winter set in. Another family from the 13 who originally came here has also left. Others, however, are more resilient and defiant. Feasting on barbecue and lamb stew, perhaps as many as 100 sit around plastic sheets that serve as makeshift tablecloths. The vodka flows as freely as the nearby river, and toasts made by former fighters still in uniform are simple and to the point. For them, this is Armenian land, and it will never be given back... Irkoyan says he would refuse to leave. "Some might have moved here because of the social conditions in Armenia," he says, "but others did not. I can't guarantee that I will always live in Lachin, but there is a connection with this

land. It is our life, and if we lose that, there is nothing. While I am not saying that everybody will fight again, at least 30 per cent would. Nobody can tell us what to do, not even the Americans." "There could be concessions from some parts of Fizuli and Aghdam," he continues, "but anyone who knows this territory understands that nothing else can be returned. In my opinion, not one centimetre should be given back. If we return anything, we will again be risking the security of Armenians living in Karabakh. The most effective peacekeeping force is our own." Further south, Razmik Kurdian, an Armenian from Lebanon who heads the tiny village of Ditsmayri situated between Zangelan and the Iranian border, puts it more bluntly. "This land was paid for in blood, and will only be given back with blood," he says, in between impromptu renditions of old nationalist songs glorifying victories over the Turks. "If anyone ever thought of returning this land, they would be betraying the memory of those who died." For Irkoyan, Kurdian, and many others, therefore, this land will always be Armenian but while they admit that small pockets of territory outside Nagorno-Karabakh proper, in particular Aghdam and Fizuli, could conceivably be given back, it is unlikely that Azerbaijan and the international mediators will ever consider any of this land as Armenian. For the peacemakers, then, conflicting claims to the land that lies between Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh could prove as sensitive an issue as the status of Karabakh itself."

- **Settlement in the occupied Jabrail, Kelbajar and Lachin districts of Azerbaijan.**

"*Armenian Weekly*", 18 September 2004: Armenia-based "Ekrir" Group is involved in the establishment of settlement named "Knaravan" in the occupied Kelbajar district, as well as two other settlements – "Araler" and "Aykavan" in the occupied Jabrail district. The Armenian Diaspora organization, named "Armenian Relief Society" (ARS) has recently opened a school for the resettled community in the occupied Lachin district.

- **The resettlement policy envisages doubling the population bringing it to 300,000 from 150,000, while over 5,300 families have already moved to the Nagorny-Karabakh region since 2000.**

"*YERKIR*" Armenian online newspaper, 5 October 2004, "*Over 5,300 Families Resettled in Nagorno Karabakh since 2000*" (<http://www.yerkir.am/eng/index.php?sub=news_arm&day=05&month=10&year=2004&id=9814&id=9812>): "Over 5,300 families have moved to Nagorno Karabakh since 2000, Nagorno Karabakh Republic Prime Minister Anushavan Danielian told Armenpress, adding resettlement is a pivotal issue since human resources do not correspond to natural resources. The resettlement program, adopted by the NKR government in 2000, envisages to double the population bringing it to 300,000 from 150,000. Danielian said the government pays for the program, but some charities have been also contributing in recent years."

- **The number of settlers in the occupied Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan increased by 350 during 2003.**

"*Armenian news network*": According to the head of the so-called "local authority" in the occupied Kelbajar district, renamed to "Nour Shaumian", in this district alone "the number of new settlers increased by 350" during 2003.

- **The Armenian Diaspora organization assists in transferring of settlers into the Nagorny-Karabakh region.**

"World Armenian Congress" (<http://worldarmeniancongress.com/ru/wac/ustav_2php>): As laid down in Article 8.11 of the Charter of the World Armenian Congress, one of its main purposes is "to assist in providing an infrastru cture and transferring of Armenian migrants to Nagorny Karabakh."

RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION

Refugees and IDP

Refugees from Armenia	- 250 000
Internally displaced persons from the occupied territories	- 660 000
Internally displaced persons from regions along the border with Armenia and line of occupation	- 100 000
Total	**-1 010 000**

Armenian Armed Forces in the occupied territories

Tanks - 316	Artillery - 322
ACV - 324	Personnel - 40 000

Settlers illegally transferred to occupied territories

Nagorny-Karabakh	- 8 500
Lachin	- 13 000
Kelbajar	- 700
Zangilan	- 520
Jabrayil	- 280
Total	- 23 000

- Temporary Refugee/IDP settlements
- IDP tent camps
- Occupied territories
- Line of occupation
- Admin. line of the former NKAO of Az.SSR

Copyright 2004
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan
All rights reserved

Occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Nagorny-Karabakh region

Territory	- 4 388 sq. km
Population (1989)	- 189 085
Armenians	- 145 450 (76,9%)
Azerbaijanis	- 40 688 (21,5%)
Russians	- 1922 (1%)
Others	- 1025 (0,6%)

Shusha district

Territory	- 289 sq. km
Population (1989)	- 20 579
Azerbaijanis	- 19 036 (92,5%)
Armenians	- 1 377 (6,7%)
Occupied	- May 8, 1992

Districts outside Nagorny-Karabakh region

	Occupation	*Expulsion*
Lachin	- May 18, 1992	- 71 000
Kelbajar	- April 2, 1993	- 74 000
Aghdam	- July 23, 1993	- 165 600
Fizuli	- August 23, 1993	- 146 000
Jabrayil	- August 26, 1993	- 66 000
Gubadly	- August 31, 1993	- 37 900
Zangilan	- October 28, 1993	- 39 500

Victims of aggresion

Killed - 20 000 Disabled - 50 000 Missing - 4 866

Destructions and damage

Settlements	- 890
Houses	- 150 000
Public Buildings	- 7 000
Schools	- 693
Kindergartens	- 855
Health Care Facilities	- 695
Libraries	- 927
Temples	- 44
Mosques	- 9
Historical Places	- 9
Historical Monuments and Museum	- 464
Museum Exhibits	- 40 000
Industrial and Agricultural Enterprises	- 6 000
Motor Ways	- 800 km
Bridges	- 160
Water Pipelines	- 2 300 km
Gas Pipelines	- 2 000 km
Electricity Lines	-15 000 km
Forests	- 280 000 ha
Sowing Area	- 1 000 000 ha
Irrigation Systems	- 1 200 km

The total damage is estimated up to 60 billions US $

United Nations A/59/569

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 108
Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives, authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council: United Nations advance team in the Sudan

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General for 2004/05	$21 789 400
Recommendation of the Advisory Committee for 2004/05	$21 789 400

1. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the full amount proposed by the Secretary-General for the United Nations advance team in the Sudan for the 90-day period from 11 September to 10 December 2004.**

2. The documentation used by the Advisory Committee in its consideration of the financing of the United Nations advance team in the Sudan is listed at the end of the present report.

I. Introduction

3. The United Nations advance team in the Sudan was established as a special political mission pursuant to Security Council resolution 1547 (2004) of 11 June 2004 for the initial period of three months from 11 June to 10 September 2004. An amount of $16,636,600 was approved for the initial phase of the mission, of which an amount of $15,638,000 has been spent and $998,600 remains unencumbered.

4. The resource requirements of the mission for the initial period were met through utilization of the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 for which the General Assembly had appropriated $169,431,700 by its resolution 58/271 of 23 December 2003. To date a total of $166,429,100 has been charged against the

04-60559 (E) 161104

provision for special political missions under section 3 of the programme budget for 2004-2005, leaving an unassigned balance of $3,002,600. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with a list of charges against the amount appropriated (see annex I to the present report).

5. In paragraph 15 of its resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, the Security Council extended the mandate of the advance team for a period of 90 days to 10 December 2004 and requested the Secretary-General to incorporate into the mission contingency planning for the Darfur region. Accordingly, total requirements of the United Nations advance team for the 90-day period up to 10 December 2004 in the Sudan are estimated at $21,789,400 gross ($21,008,100 net). It is proposed that the total cost of the mission be met by utilizing the unencumbered balance of the initial phase of the mission amounting to $998,600 and the unassigned balance in the amount of $3,002,600 under section 3, Political affairs, and by appropriating, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the remaining requirements of $17,788,200 gross ($17,006,900 net) (A/59/534, para. 4).

6. As indicated in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1547 (2004), the United Nations advance team in the Sudan is dedicated to preparation of the international monitoring foreseen in the Framework Agreement on Security Arrangements during the Interim Period, signed at Naivasha, Kenya, on 25 September 2003 (see S/2003/934, annex), to facilitate contacts with the parties concerned and to prepare for the introduction of a peace support operation following the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement.

7. In paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, including, in particular, pre-positioning the most critical logistical and personnel requirements to facilitate the rapid deployment of a possible peace support operation to assist in the monitoring and verifying compliance with the terms of the comprehensive peace agreement. Pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, the Advisory Committee, upon request, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $49,999,400 for the start-up of a possible peacekeeping operation.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that the expenditure against the pre-mandate commitment authority mentioned in paragraph 7 above amounts to $28 million. These expenditures relate to 15 military liaison officers, 1 civilian police officer and 39 international and 43 national staff, and other operational costs, including reimbursement to the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the purchase of vehicles, pre-fabricated facilities, generators, geographic information systems, field defence supplies, information and communication technologies equipment and air transportation.

9. In the paragraphs below, the Advisory Committee discusses the requirements of the United Nations advance team in the Sudan to be funded as a special political mission as indicated in paragraph 5 above.

II. Cost estimates for the period from 11 September to 10 December 2004

10. The requirements for the United Nations advance team in the Sudan, estimated in the amount of $21,789,400 gross ($21,008,100 net), would provide for the following:

A. Military and police personnel

11. The cost of 10 military liaison officers is estimated at $187,100 and 4 civilian police advisers at $88,800. All military liaison officers have been deployed (see A/59/534, para. 13).

B. Civilian personnel

12. Civilian personnel costs consisting of the salaries and common staff costs of 419 positions are estimated at $5,109,800. The 419 positions would comprise 204 positions for the core mandate of the mission (185 existing positions and 19 additional positions) and 215 new positions for the contingency planning for Darfur. The 19 new positions for the core mandate of the mission comprise 5 Field Service and 14 Local level staff for increased safety and security coverage of the mission's personnel and property, including a warehouse complex at Khartoum airport where the mission is storing large volumes of supplies and equipment and other facilities (see A/59/534, paras. 13 and 14 and table 1).

13. The Advisory Committee was informed that, based on the deployment schedule, vacancy factors of 34.6 per cent have been applied to the international staff costs estimates and 45.3 per cent to national staff costs estimates. The Committee was provided with the organization chart of the mission, showing the preliminary, indicative distribution of posts among the organizational units of the mission (see annex II to the present report).

14. The requirements for the Darfur component of the mission are estimated at $12,785,200 gross ($12,552,300 net) (A/59/534, para. 14). The Advisory Committee was informed that for the Darfur component, 215 staff positions would be required, comprising: (a) 16 positions for additional substantive work in the areas of political, civil and human rights affairs; (b) 156 positions for the establishment of five field offices; (c) 9 positions for liaison with the African Union; and (d) 34 positions for requirements for central and administrative support services. The Darfur field offices would be staffed by a team of 79 substantive and 77 administrative and support personnel. The Committee was provided with detailed information on the proposed distribution of staffing resources in the five field offices.

15. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the designated official, planned to strengthen the security structure of the mission in the light of the expansion of the mandate and the corresponding increases in staff and geographical areas of coverage. In order to assist him in this task and to ensure the regular, timely and fully integrated flow of information on security incidents and trends, a D-1 position for an assistant designated officer is requested for his office. The incumbent would oversee a fully

integrated system of security clearance, the tracking of staff movements, evacuation planning and security training.

16. The Advisory Committee was informed that pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 1556 (2004), in order to provide liaison with the African Union and to assist it with planning and assessment for its mission in Darfur, the mission would establish a liaison office at Addis Ababa headed by a D-1 senior liaison officer with eight other staff positions (1 P-5 senior military planning officer, 1 P-4 military planning officer, 1 P-4 civilian police planning and liaison officer, 1 P-4 logistics officer, 1 P-3 reporting officer, 1 Field Service administrative assistant and 2 Local level staff for drivers). The Committee was further informed the African Union was also planning to appoint its envoy to Khartoum. The Committee trusts that there will be maximum cooperation with the existing United Nations presence in Addis Ababa, including the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

C. Operational costs

17. Total operational costs are estimated at $15,622,400, comprising: (a) official travel of staff ($435,700); (b) facilities and infrastructure ($4,987,600); (c) ground transportation ($1,681,600); (d) air transportation ($3,316,800); (e) communications ($2,748,000); (f) information technology ($1,191,500); (g) medical ($561,000); (h) miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment ($450,200); and (i) quick impact projects ($250,000).

D. Other matters

18. The Advisory Committee was informed that the conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement at Naivasha remained a primary focus of the mission; however, the incorporation of Darfur has added a significant operational and political dimension to the mission, bringing it closer to a peace support operation. If a peacekeeping operation is authorized by the Security Council for the Sudan, the mission would be an integrated complex mission, with a large humanitarian component. It is expected that the United Nations funds and programmes and its specialized agencies will be working closely with the mission. The Committee understands that an inter-agency team is already being assembled. The Committee was informed that the revised amount for the consolidated appeal for the Sudan assistance programme is $711,351,694. This amount would cover the humanitarian requirements for the Darfur crisis as well as humanitarian and recovery needs for other parts of the Sudan, including those of internally displaced persons returning to their homes in southern Sudan. Pledges and contributions received to this date amount to $493,723,585 (or about 70 per cent of the consolidated appeal). Fifteen agencies, funds, programmes and offices of the United Nations are involved in the appeal (see annex III to the present report).

19. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 1556 (2004), the Security Council urged Member States to reinforce the international monitoring team led by the African Union, including the protection force, by providing personnel and other assistance, including financing, supplies, transport, vehicles, command support, communications and headquarters support as needed for the monitoring operations.

The Advisory Committee was informed that the African Union envisaged the deployment of 3,320 personnel, including 2,341 military personnel. The Committee was also informed that, as of 10 November 2004, there were a total of 746 African Union military personnel deployed to Darfur. A total of nine donors have provided assistance totalling $185,986,873 to the African Union for Darfur. Details of the donors and amounts, as made available by the African Union, are provided in annex IV to the present report.

20. The Advisory Committee was informed that the status of mission agreement was signed with the Government in Khartoum. The Government would provide land to build a United Nations house for common premises for the United Nations operations in the Sudan under a 99-year lease arrangement. The agreement also provides for an exemption from taxes and duties.

21. The Advisory Committee exchanged views with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the structure of the mission in the Sudan. The preliminary structure of the mission has been based on the standard template for complex, integrated peacekeeping operations. The Committee was informed that the mission structure would evolve from its present preliminary form in consonance with future mandates for such peace support operation as might be decided by the Security Council. In this connection, the Committee has consistently pointed to the need to avoid top-heaviness and duplication. Should a proposed budget be presented, the Committee will revert to the matter in the light of the report the Secretary-General is to submit on the management structure of all peacekeeping operations (General Assembly decision 59/507 of 29 October 2004).

III. Conclusions of the Advisory Committee

22. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations advance team in the Sudan for the period from 11 September to 10 December 2004 is indicated in paragraph 15 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/534). **Taking into account its comments above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the Secretary-General's proposals.**

Documentation

- Report of the Secretary-General on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives, authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/59/534)
- Security Council resolution 1547 (2004) of 11 June 2004
- Security Council resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004

Annex I

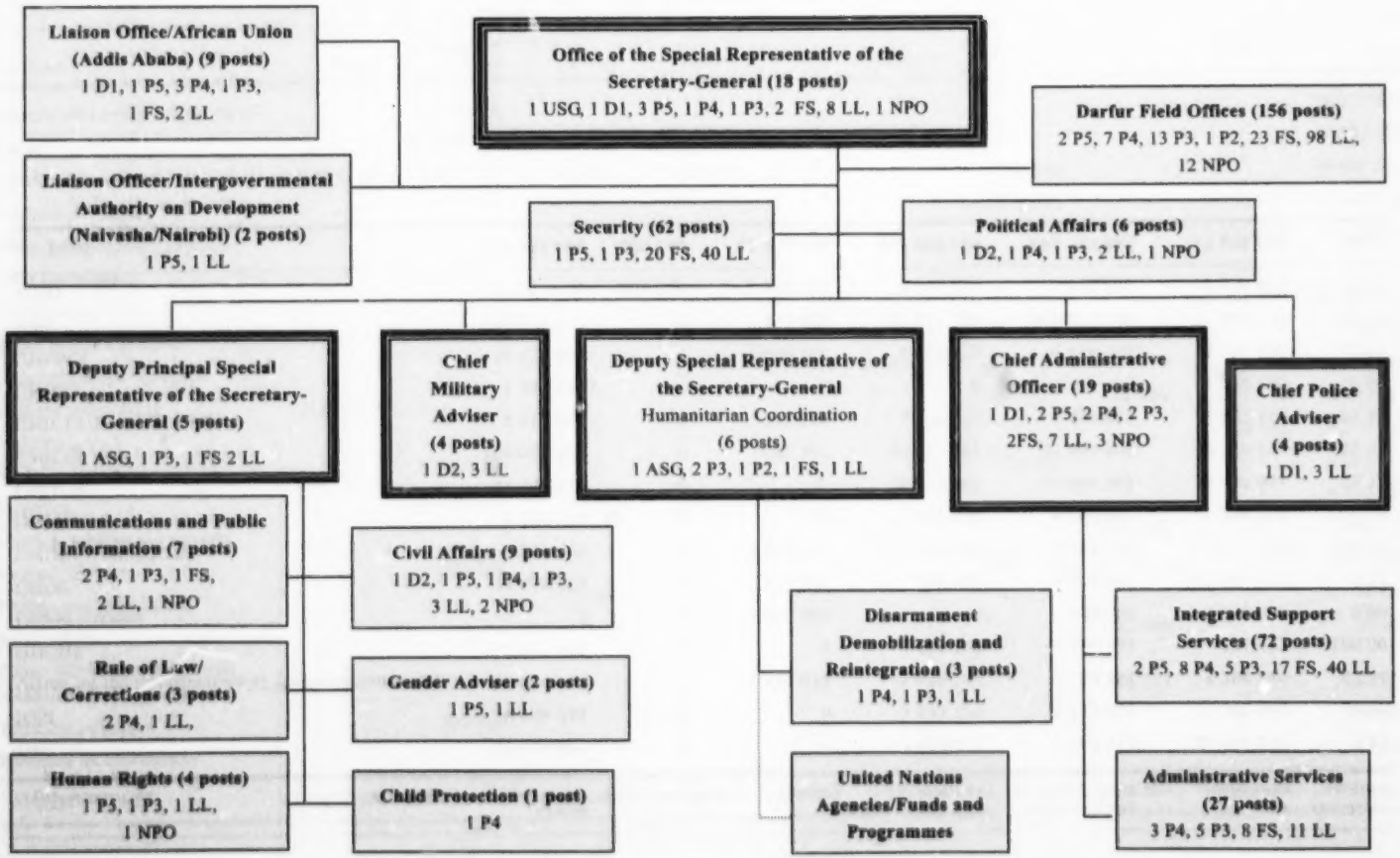
Programme budget for 2004-2005

Section 3, Political affairs: provision for special political missions

		(Thousands of United States dollars)
Estimated amount to be appropriated at current 2004-2005 rates		**169 431.7**
A. Charges approved during the first part of the fifty-eighth session		
Human rights questions: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives	245.9	
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development	218.0	
The situation in Central America — United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	6 721.1	
Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives, authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/C.5/58/20, table 1, sect. II), 17 political missions	133 119.5	
United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (A/58/370; A/58/538; A/58/598)	2 172.4	
Total charges	**142 476.9**	
Unallocated balance at the end of the first part of the fifty-eighth session		**26 954.8**
B. Additional charges approved subsequently by the Advisory Committee		
United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (5-27 February 2004)	1 873.3	
United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (28 February-4 April 2004)	3 057.0	
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (successor to the Monitoring Mechanism)	678.1	
United Nations advance team in the Sudan	16 636.6	
Requirements for the United Nations advance team in the Sudan to be met from discontinued mission (United Nations Office in Burundi)	(4 000.0)	
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	287.9	
Total charges	**18 532.9**	
Unallocated balance at the end of the fifty-eighth session		**8 421.9**
C. Additional charges approved by the General Assembly in the early part of the fifty-ninth session		
United Nations support to Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (see resolution 59/12)	5 419.3	
Total charges	**5 419.3**	
Current unallocated balance for special political missions		**3 002.6**

Annex II

United Nations advance team in the Sudan


Liaison Office/African Union (Addis Ababa) (9 posts)
1 D1, 1 P5, 3 P4, 1 P3, 1 FS, 2 LL
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (18 posts)
1 USG, 1 D1, 3 P5, 1 P4, 1 P3, 2 FS, 8 LL, 1 NPO
Darfur Field Offices (156 posts)
2 P5, 7 P4, 13 P3, 1 P2, 23 FS, 98 LL, 12 NPO
Liaison Officer/Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Naivasha/Nairobi) (2 posts)
1 P5, 1 LL
Security (62 posts)
1 P5, 1 P3, 20 FS, 40 LL
Political Affairs (6 posts)
1 D2, 1 P4, 1 P3, 2 LL, 1 NPO
Deputy Principal Special Representative of the Secretary-General (5 posts)
1 ASG, 1 P3, 1 FS 2 LL
Chief Military Adviser (4 posts)
1 D2, 3 LL
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Humanitarian Coordination
(6 posts)
1 ASG, 2 P3, 1 P2, 1 FS, 1 LL
Chief Administrative Officer (19 posts)
1 D1, 2 P5, 2 P4, 2 P3, 2FS, 7 LL, 3 NPO
Chief Police Adviser (4 posts)
1 D1, 3 LL
Communications and Public Information (7 posts)
2 P4, 1 P3, 1 FS, 2 LL, 1 NPO
Civil Affairs (9 posts)
1 D2, 1 P5, 1 P4, 1 P3, 3 LL, 2 NPO
Rule of Law/ Corrections (3 posts)
2 P4, 1 LL,
Gender Adviser (2 posts)
1 P5, 1 LL
Human Rights (4 posts)
1 P5, 1 P3, 1 LL, 1 NPO
Child Protection (1 post)
1 P4
Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (3 posts)
1 P4, 1 P3, 1 LL
United Nations Agencies/Funds and Programmes
Integrated Support Services (72 posts)
2 P5, 8 P4, 5 P3, 17 FS, 40 LL
Administrative Services (27 posts)
3 P4, 5 P3, 8 FS, 11 LL

Abbreviations

FS — Field Service

LL — Local level

NPO — National Professional Officer

Annex III

Consolidated appeal for the Sudan assistance programme: funding figures for funds, programmes and offices of the United Nations as of 3 November 2004

(United States dollars)

Organizational/body	*Revised requirements*	*Carry over*	*Pledges*	*Contributions*	*Total resources available*	*Unfunded requirements*	*Percentage covered*
FAO	26 486 685	0	0	1 867 412	1 867 412	24 619 273	7.05
IOM	14 736 744	0	0	3 533 759	3 533 759	11 202 985	23.98
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	10 044 714	0	1 583 070	5 180 784	6 763 854	3 280 860	67.34
OHCHR	2 212 650	0	0	2 584 103	2 584 103	-371 453	100.00
United Nations	0	0	3 000 000	0	3 000 000	-3 000 000	0.00
UNDP	14 863 528	0	1 121 891	300 000	1 421 891	13 441 637	9.57
UNDP/UNSECOORD	2 394 990	0	1 494 990	900 000	2 394 990	0	100.00
UNFPA	5 794 500	0	0	1 400 000	1 400 000	4 394 500	24.16
UNHCR	41 505 504	0	0	16 069 563	16 069 563	25 435 941	38.72
UNICEF	104 921 476	0	692 307	64 912 993	65 605 300	39 316 176	62.53
UNICEF/UNSECOORD	4 412 000	0	269 230	2 175 631	2 444 861	1 967 139	55.41
UNIDO	1 332 780	0	0	0	0	1 332 780	0.00
UNMAS	14 729 000	0	1 490 257	4 986 313	6 476 570	8 252 430	43.97
WFP	440 375 857	0	465 408	368 812 674	369 278 082	71 097 775	83.86
WHO	27 541 266	609 250	1 109 013	9 164 937	10 883 200	16 658 066	39.52
Total	**711 351 694**	**609 250**	**11 226 166**	**481 888 169**	**493 723 585**	**217 628 109**	**69.41**

Annex IV

Allocation of contributions by donors to the African Union for Darfur

(United States dollars)

Description	*Canada*	*European Union*	*France*	*Germany*	*Italy*	*Netherlands*	*United Kingdom*	*Norway*	*United States of America*	*Total*
Salaries, allowances and per diem		74 319 824								74 319 824
Ration		15 539 875								15 539 875
Travel and transportation	12 376 000	1 221 391	600 000	1 000 000	554 000		3 750 565			19 501 956
Purchase of vehicle							12 324 635		4 955 485	17 280 120
Office furniture and equipment									1 520 640	1 520 640
Other equipment									623 875	623 875
Construction									30 047 553	30 047 553
Rental of office premises								90 000		90 000
Communications equipment						4 748 848				4 748 848
Uniform and clothing	2 661 594							61 389		2 722 983
Maintenance									3 238 932	3 238 932
Fuel		2 748 104					1 333 800			4 081 904
Insurance		6 025 600	174 000							6 199 600
Utilities, supplies and services								496 740		496 740
Medical services		250 000					4 671 000			4 921 000
Printing and publications			50 000							50 000
Subscriptions								30 000		30 000
Public information service and humanitarian affairs officer								71 871		71 871
Technical assistance		500 000								500 000
Provision for contingency						1 152				1 152
Total	**15 037 594**	**100 604 794**	**824 000**	**1 000 000**	**554 000**	**4 750 000**	**22 080 000**	**750 000**	**40 386 485**	**185 986 873**

United Nations A/59/570

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 38 (b)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Letter dated 2 November 2004 from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

As you will recall, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, decided on the principle of creating ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict following the recommendation made by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. Thus far, two Ad Hoc Advisory Groups have been created, one on Guinea-Bissau and one on Burundi.

I wish to draw your attention to the latest reports of the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Guinea-Bissau (E/2004/10 and E/2004/92) and Burundi (E/2004/11 and E/2004/98) submitted to the Council. After considering these reports, the Council adopted resolutions on Guinea-Bissau (2004/1 of 3 May 2004 and 2004/61 of 21 July 2004) and on Burundi (2004/2 of 3 May 2004 and 2004/60 of 23 July 2004).

The Economic and Social Council also carried out an assessment of the work of the ad hoc advisory groups (E/2004/86), which was submitted to the Council at its substantive session of 2004. After consideration of the report, the Council adopted resolution E/2004/59 of 21 July 2004, in which it commended the ad hoc advisory groups for their innovative and constructive work in support of the countries concerned and made suggestions to improve their work.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Marjatta **Rasi**

04-61108 (E) 161104

United Nations A/59/571–S/2004/906

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 November 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 36 and 148

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest violations of the Blue Line from Lebanese territory. On the evening of 15 November 2004, two Katyusha rockets were fired from within Lebanon at Israeli territory. One of them landed near the northern Israeli town of Shlomi.

This incident is the most recent in a series of wilful unprovoked attacks carried out against Israel by terrorist organizations, which operate freely from Lebanese jurisdiction, and with Syrian and Iranian sponsorship.

In May 2000, Israel withdrew completely from Lebanon, in full and confirmed compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Since that time, these acts of aggression against Israelis have continued, enabled by the complicity of the Government of Lebanon, and with the support of the Syrian and Iranian regimes that have long sponsored, trained and financed these terrorist groups. Such actions represent a direct negation of obligations under international law and the provisions of Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1553 (2004) and 1566 (2004). The failure of the Government of Lebanon to restore peace and security, ensure the return of its effective authority and prevent cross-border attacks from its territory, in grave violation of these obligations, is the direct cause of instability in the area.

Lebanon, as well as other terrorist-sponsoring regimes in the region, are not absolved of their legal obligations to fight terrorism, like any other State, as part of the global campaign against international terrorism. Were it not for the terrorism and its support infrastructure that operates with impunity from, and with the blessing and direct support of, these regimes, in violation of the most basic legal norms and explicit Security Council resolutions, Israeli measures of defence would be unnecessary. Israel once again calls upon the international community to expect nothing less than full compliance.

04-61287 (E) 171104

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 148, and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/59/572

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 108
Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa (A/59/444). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The report of the Secretary-General was submitted pursuant to the request in General Assembly resolution 56/270 of 27 March 2002 for the Secretary-General to report on an annual basis on progress made in the construction of additional office facilities at ECA.

3. The Advisory Committee notes the reported delays, vis-à-vis the original implementation schedule contained in the Secretary-General's report A/56/672, resulting from the need to rebid the design component of the project and to negotiate with the host country on measures required to mitigate security risks in compliance with the guidelines of the headquarters minimum operating security standards (H-MOSS). The decision to rebid the design contract, considered in the best interest of the Organization, was reported in the progress report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 2003 (A/58/154), at that time resulting in a 10-month delay. In this connection, the Committee notes that the process has now been completed and that a formal contract with a design firm was signed in April 2004 (see A/59/444, para. 8). The Committee also notes that the allocation of additional land by the host Government has resulted in an increase to approximately 27,260 square metres (from the initial 21,066 square metres) and that following the adoption of the H-MOSS guidelines at the end of 2003, it became necessary to reposition the new building and to request the Addis Ababa Town Planning Authority to re-route roads around the allocated land extension and to close public parking lots, thus allowing the ECA compound to be enclosed within secure boundaries (ibid., paras. 3-5). The

04-61424 (E) 191104

Committee was informed that an addendum to the host country agreement is currently being finalized by the Ethiopian Government and the Office of Legal Affairs.

4. The new project schedule is contained in paragraph 9 of A/59/444. In line with that schedule, construction is to start in June 2005 and completion is targeted for May 2007 — 20 months after the original targeted completion date (see para. 3 above). The Advisory Committee further notes the indication that the additional security requirements were "kept in mind during the preparation of the revised design brief and the design exercise that followed" and that "the full impact of those changes will be better known upon receipt of the final construction estimates in December 2004" (A/59/444, para. 10).

5. Furthermore, the Secretary-General indicated that every effort would be made to keep costs within the initial budget approved in resolution 56/270 (see A/59/444, para. 12), which amounted to $7,711,800. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in accordance with resolution 56/270, the construction project is to be financed from within the available balance of the construction-in-progress account.

6. In this connection, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the balance of the construction-in-progress account as at 30 September 2004 was $9,480,000. Of this total, $7,711,800 is committed to the ECA construction project, as approved in General Assembly resolution 56/270, $736,900 was committed to the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (see General Assembly decision 57/578) and $1,020,000 was committed to the modernization of the conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (see resolution 58/272), leaving a fund balance of $11,300.

7. The Advisory Committee recalls that in its report A/56/711 it requested that in the formulation of the comprehensive design plan and detailed cost plan preparation a re-examination be made of the use of the space proposed in order to maximize office space and minimize common temporary space, taking into account existing standards. In this connection, the Committee notes that office space standards approved in General Assembly decision 31/425 of 22 December 1976, on the basis of the Committee's recommendation in its report A/31/8/Add.4, require 9.11 square metres per staff member. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information regarding space utilization in the existing buildings and the new office building (see annex). The Committee notes that the proportion of usable office space is 62 per cent of total available space for the new building, compared with 51 per cent in the existing buildings.

8. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes from the annex below that it is intended to provide for additional meeting rooms in the new building. The Committee recalls that the purpose of the new building was to provide office space for the use of staff. **Given the unavoidable additional requirements for security, as well as the cost of delays experienced thus far, it is, in the opinion of the Committee, imperative to make maximum use of the building for the purpose for which it was initially intended.**

9. The Advisory Committee recalls that the Secretary-General, in paragraph 18 of A/56/672, indicated that a 20 per cent increase in staff over the next 10 to 15 years had been taken into account (see also A/56/711, para. 3). The Committee was

informed that the ECA compound currently houses 1,994 people, including 1,012 secretariat personnel, 651 personnel of United Nations system agencies and 331 contractors, representing an increase of 5.8 per cent from the situation described in A/56/672. The Committee was further informed that the need for additional space is more acute today than at the time of that report, since the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Programme, International Monetary Fund, World Bank and International Organization of Migration offices, and parts of the World Health Organization and United Nations Development Programme offices, are now located outside the ECA compound. In addition, the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime offices are also located outside. All of the above involves approximately 11,000 square metres of office space. All of these organizations have expressed interest in being relocated within the ECA compound in the interests of security.[1]

10. **The Advisory Committee recommends that clear understandings be reached in advance with the various United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and other entities, in order to allow priority-oriented planning and to ensure the most efficient and realistic allocation of space. Information in this regard should be included in the next report.**

11. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the Secretary-General's report.**

[1] Since the ECA expansion project will be finalized only in 2007, the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea has reportedly indicated that it is under the obligation to identify another location to which to relocate its headquarters by mid-2005.

Annex

Utilization of space in Economic Commission for Africa office buildings

	Offices		*Meeting/ conference rooms*		*Circulation corridors*		*Stairs*		*Elevators*		*Lavatories*		*Cafeteria, stores, other*		***Total***	
	m^2	%	m^2	%	m^2	%	m^2	%	m^2	%	m^2	%	m^2	%	m^2	%
Existing office buildings[a]	16 200	51	1 008	4	7 068	23	1 153	4	816	3	1 147	4	4 324	11	**31 716**	**100**
New office building	4 321	62	754	11	1 305	20	74	1	140	2	226	3	40	1	**6 770**	**100**

[a] Old office building, extension office and auxiliary building.